

Florida State Board of Conservation

Marine Laboratory

St. Petersburg, Florida

Sound-Tracking White-Tails

Camping Fisherman

Florida

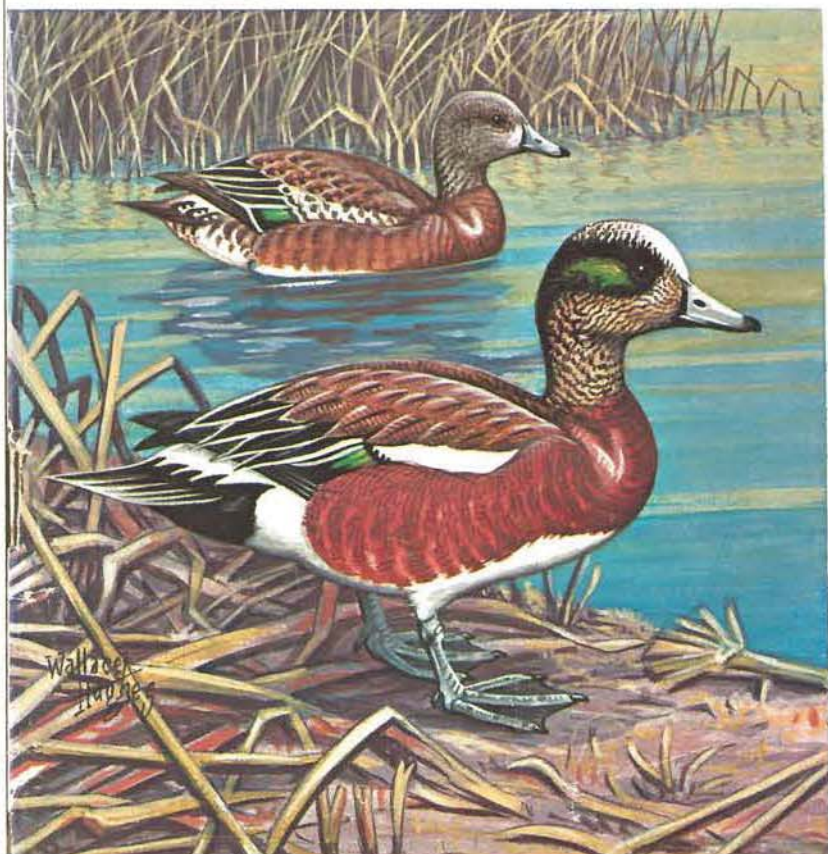
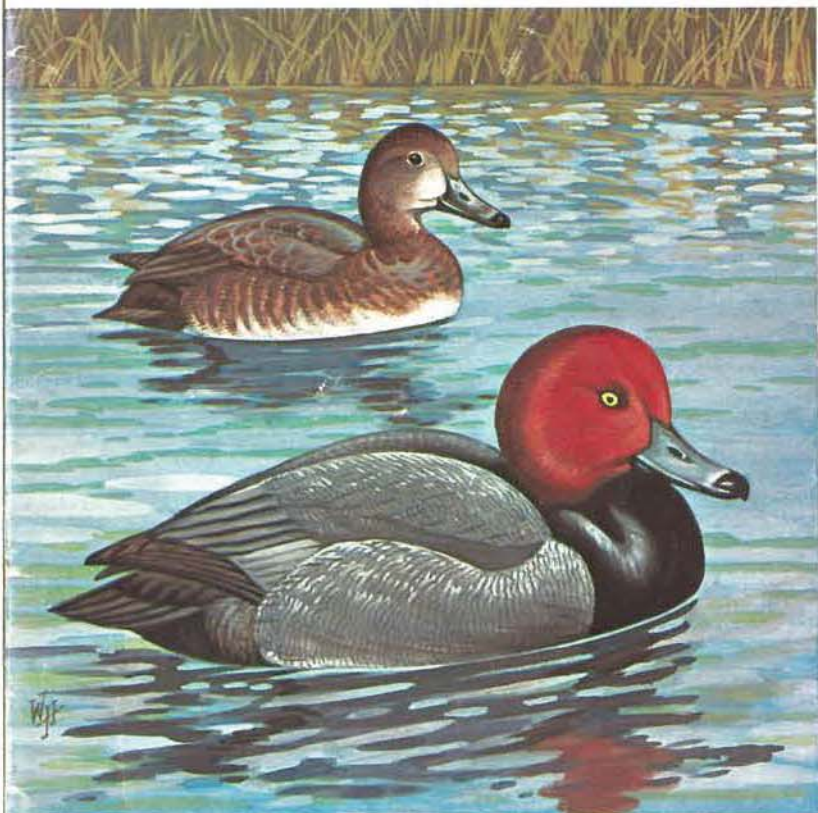
Fishing • Hunting
• Conservation •
Outdoor Recreation

WILDLIFE

NOVEMBER 1964

The Florida Magazine for all Sportsmen

25 CENTS



FLORIDA

BIRDS OF FLORIDA

THE "ROCKET" OF THE BIRD WORLD

- BUILT FOR SPEED - LONG POINTED WINGS, LONG TAIL
- SPEED IN A DIVE UP TO 200 MPH • THIS IS THE HAWK MOST OFTEN USED IN THE SPORT OF FALCONRY
- FEEDS MAINLY ON BIRDS WHICH IT GRABS IN FLIGHT OR KNOCKS FROM THE AIR WITH CLOSED "FIST"
- FOUND IN FLORIDA FROM SEPTEMBER TO MAY • PREFERS OPEN COUNTRY
- LENGTH 15 TO 20 INCHES • WINGSPREAD TO 46 INCHES
- FEMALES LARGER THAN MALES



BLACK MARKINGS BELOW EYES CALLED "MOUSTACHE"

- ADULTS GRAY ABOVE
- YOUNG BROWN

PEREGRINE FALCON

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

TRANSLUCENT PATCHES OR "WINDOWS" TOWARD WING-TIPS



BROAD WINGS AND TAIL

- LENGTH 18 TO 24 INCHES • WING-SPREAD 45 INCHES • ADULTS RUSTY-RED BELOW, BARRED BLACK, WHITE & BROWN ABOVE • YOUNG BROWN ABOVE, BUFFY & STREAKED BELOW



A TAME, HANDSOME BENEFICIAL BIRD FOUND THRUOUT FLORIDA • ONE OF OUR MOST COMMON HAWKS • MAIN FOOD IS SNAKES, LIZARDS, FROGS AND INSECTS • ALSO EATS RATS, MICE AND RARELY BIRDS • INHABITS SWAMP WOODLANDS, WOODS AROUND LAKES AND RIVERS, PRAIRIES AND FRESH WATER MARSHES

BIRDS OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

WILDLIFE SCRAPBOOK

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★
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Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish

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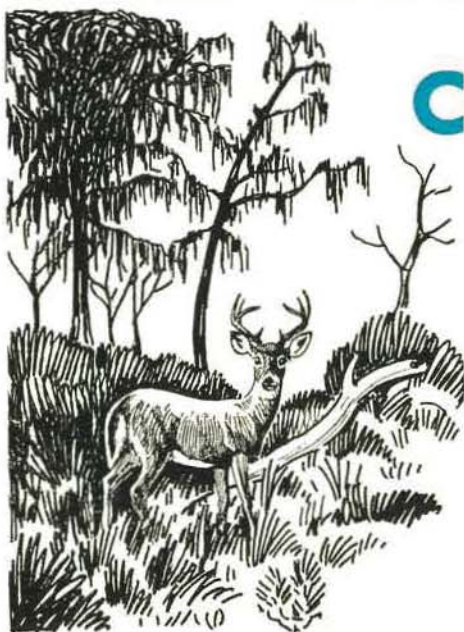
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CONSERVATION SCENE

Wildlife Research Progress Reports

Conservation Education Manual

A MARSH IS MORE than a patch of wet grass and along with sufficient water, can be the most important factor in the production of fresh water game fish. Just how important is being determined by Walt Dineen and Loren Flagg, fisheries biologists with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

The Everglades impoundment fisheries investigation, headed by Dineen, covers such subjects as determining the effect of fluctuating water on fresh water fish, spawning characteristics and requirements of fresh water fish, fish population study, study of effects of ditching and diking on fish, bottom fauna study of the Everglades and associated canals, stomach analysis study of the bass in the marsh and canals of the Everglades, and collection of economic data in the Everglades conservation areas.

According to Dineen, the investigation thus far has shown that fluctuating water levels seem to be the key to good fishing in the Everglades. It is definitely known that a canal which borders on a marsh which fluctuates in water level and periodically forces the marsh population into the canal, will have a much higher poundage of fish per acre and much better fishing than will a canal that has a constant water level. For maximum fish produc-

tion in the Everglades, a canal must not be separated from its associated marsh.

The bass stomach analysis reveals important information to the biologists regarding the natural feeding habits of these fish. The study has shown that the majority of the natural food is of the type produced in the marshes.

Fishermen will be interested in the study of the stomachs of 220 Everglades bass. Seventy-one contained no food and the remaining contained one or more food items. Identifiable food items, in order of their frequency were: 401 fresh water shrimp; 46 small fish and minnows; 27 insects; 5 crayfish; 3 salamanders; 1 frog; and 1 snake. Forty-six percent of the bass which contained food included shrimp as a food item. The biologists noted a significant change in the feeding habits of bass during periods of dry weather when marshes are dry as compared to periods when the marshes are flooded.

The fish population study has shown a canal with no marsh produced the least amount of fish (84 pounds per acre). A canal with a marsh available only during the rainy months produced an intermediate amount of fish (200 pounds per acre). Canals with a year round marsh produced the highest amount of fish (588 pounds per acre). The study also indicated that the deeper marshes

produced the most fish. Marshes of the three foot depth produced 70 pounds per acre while the shallow marshes from 12 to 15 inches deep only produced 13 pounds per acre.

Based on the results of the Everglades fisheries investigation, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will be able to better manage the fish of the Everglades and to make recommendations concerning future canal construction. In addition, the information gathered by the biologists will be of value to the fisherman in helping him know when and where to fish for the best results.

Conservation Manual

OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT can be used beneficially as a classroom for the teaching of conservation, and a new guide to show teachers, naturalists, and others how this can be done is being offered by the Nature Centers Division of the National Audubon Society, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Authored by Joseph J. Shomon, director of the Nature Centers Division, the 96-page bulletin is titled "Manual of Outdoor Conservation Education." Well illustrated and well written, the manual covers the perspective and philosophy of conservation education, and discusses where to teach, what to teach, and how to

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THE COVER

Know Your Waterfowl — Top panels; left, Redhead duck, at right, Canvasback. Lower panels; left, Baldpate, and at right, the Shoveller. Male ducks are shown in foreground of each panel; female ducks in the background.

From Paintings By Wallace Hughes

Research Fishing Contest Results

FISHERMEN IN Florida hauled in 1,389 fish worth \$44,850 during the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company's fourth annual 1964 Florida Fishing Derby.

The final tabulation of the statewide event raised to \$245,000 the total cash awarded to sportsmen since the brewing company founded its first recreation-and-research fishing derby in 1961.

None of the four \$10,000 fish tagged and released for the '64 Derby were caught. Awards were paid, however, for six \$1,000 fish, for 31 worth \$100 each, 40 worth \$50 apiece, and 1,310 with \$25 tags. Zone 1 (Southwest Florida) and Zone 2 (Southeast Florida) fishermen tied for the top premiums, with two \$1,000 catches each. One \$1,000 fish was caught in each of Zone 3 (Central Florida) and Zone 4 (North and West Florida). Southwest Florida led the state zones with 433 catches worth \$14,275. The North and West Florida zone was second, with 390 and \$12,150; Central Florida, 386 and \$10,925; and Southeast Florida, 180 and \$7,500.

The overall Derby was conducted for seven months, from February through August, lasting four months in each zone, with tagged, award winning fish released in all 67 counties of the state by the State Board of Conservation (for salt water) and the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Of the catches returned to the state agencies for valuable research data in their studies of fish habits, movements, growth and longevity, the total was divided almost equally between fresh and salt water varieties. Since more fresh than salt water fish were released, catches of 644 salt specimens and 745 fresh water fish represented a slightly higher percentage return from salt water, and a general overall ratio of catches to releases of about 20 per cent. ●

True Conservationists

Only The Dedicated

By ERNEST SWIFT

National Wildlife Federation

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS the National Wildlife Federation has compiled and distributed a Conservation Directory. It is a major listing of public and private organizations and officials concerned with the management of natural resources. (But let us add that many seem concerned only with the management of one resource.)

At the state level, all state agencies and many citizen organizations are included, but the job was too overwhelming to list all community groups. It has proved its worth as a "Bible" of reference; public agencies, political leaders and hundreds of citizens consider it almost indispensable. This certainly is gratifying and justifies the effort.

But, on examination, it is a rather startling document, when considered in the light that some 300 public agencies and private organizations are supposedly dealing with the same basic subject, natural resources.

Within the federal structure there are "old line" departments such as Agriculture and Interior which traditionally have been given managerial responsibilities over public domain. These include the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management; but more recently there are subagencies of an advisory nature within these bureaus which have plummeted into the recreation business. Then added to this growing list are the Corps of Engineers; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Department of Defense; Department of Health, Education and Welfare; General Services Administration—to name a few of the more prominent. In fact, 33 bureaus and subagencies are exuding sweetness and light and taxpayer money to reap public acclaim in the recreational field. Then, of course, are the traditional state agencies; sometimes one, sometimes several to a state, covering various segments of resource management and recreation. Not to be outdone, however, are a host of private and nongovernmental organizations.

The first impression is to say: "What a great force for the cause of conservation. All these groups should be able to get anything within reason." But the fact of the matter is, there are a great many little forces in and out of government, often fiercely independent and each insisting on staking out their own empire.

Each group looking through its own favorite knothole is deluded into thinking it sees the entire conservation spectrum and a reflection of its own importance to society. The recreationists are inclined to disdain the industrial conservationists but are unmindful of their own lack of unity, and the industrial conservationists advocate the former should have their heads examined regarding the facts of life.

Noninterested citizens and politicians are often bewildered by the number of splintered factions all supposedly aiming at the same target, and throw up their hands when some zealot attempts to explain the reasons for such individuality.

Further, it is an insult to infer that all and sundry do not com-

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FISHING



Fishing Facts

By CHARLES WATERMAN

ALMOST ALL FRESH WATER fishing is based on finding the kind of hideout the fish has chosen and then getting the hook as close to home as possible.

We don't have migratory fresh water fish so there's none of this romance of nailing them as they come past, the way pier and deep water ocean fishermen do.

The payoff is that if you find just where bass or panfish are lying you may have it made for weeks to come. They nearly always insist on shelter, often invisible from the surface and sometimes in an unlikely place.

The first time I went pike fishing on a Michigan lake, I bravely cast the shoreline until my underwear wore thin on the boat seat.

Being very cagey about such things it took me only half a day to begin wondering why the fish were being caught by uninformed fishermen 'way out from shore. I rowed over to the edge, saw there was nothing there a pike wanted and then investigated the dumb but lucky fellows who were catching them too far out. I found they were fishing a drop-off that went clear around the lake.

Many Florida lakes are built on the same plan although the drop-offs may not be so precipitous. It's easy to get fooled by all the plant life in southern waters. Sometimes there's a whole series of "layers" of vegetation growing at different depths and most of it doesn't show at all.

Last spring we had some wonderful bluegill fishing on a small lake I had previously given up on. These bream were just farther out than I'd fished before and were living in a strip of grass I didn't know was there. I didn't discover it. Someone told me.

My personal undoing is frequently the result of wanting to have a target to cast at. If I see something sticking out of the water I go cast at it when the fish may be under the boat.

One of the best bass lakes I know of is supposed to be "fished out." It has shallow shoreline, rank with bonnets and half a dozen other kinds of water growth. It's so pretty I gave it a good whirl several years ago, caught only a few undersized bass and gave up.

Later I went back there with a fellow who had been making limit catches of good bass. He knew

Location of largemouth bass, and fishing technique decisions, are facts that make Florida angling a steady challenge

the bottom and explained that the bottom vegetation extended far out from shore. Something like 50 yards out there was a drop-off and that's where he started catching bass—and kept on catching them.

If you just happen to have left your SCUBA diving equipment in the car, there's a pretty good way to find these deep water drop-offs and vegetation edges. It works best on a calm day.

Simply watch carefully for surface activity—maybe it will be only the flip of a tiny minnow although it might be an all-out bass strike. If you see any kind of fish movement and if it is repeated in the same general area the chances are you have located a fishing spot.

Bass or panfish are likely to be where other fish are. What you're after may be ten feet down but a little surface disturbance is the giveaway.

In small lake fishing, an offshore drop-off or weed bed is likely to be about the same distance from land all the way around. At least, if you find it in one area you have a good start.

One of the reasons wading fishermen are so successful is that they automatically learn the bottom.

The plastic eels of a few years back would appear pretty crude compared to modern counterfeits. There are some interesting new tricks from the sleeves of plastic bait builders.

One is the molding of a plastic worm in a curved or corkscrew shape so that it has some built-in action, especially when bumped against bottom or obstacles. Several outfits make them. Such a worm is easy for the fish to get into his mouth and should make for better hooking.

The other two gimmicks are similar in result. One is a "notched" worm which is easier to bend and hence more active in water. The other is molded so that it has a flat and floppy tail—more wiggle. Somebody makes a combination worm that has a weedguard, corkscrew molding and a flat tail, all in one.

I've never seen it happen but they say a northern pike will sometimes strike another bait immediately after being caught and released.

I do know that bass sometimes don't sulk very

long after being caught and there have been experiments showing they will be right back on the prowl if they aren't too badly worn out by their first battle.

Fish sometimes don't seem to be badly disturbed when they break a line. It's not at all unusual for a bait fisherman to catch a bass and find the hook he lost a few minutes before.

Hook a big fish and play him lightly and he may never get really excited. If not forced, he's likely to return to the location from which he sighted the bait in the first place.

Fresh water fish generally explode in short bursts of energy and then take it easy for a while. They can't go at top speed for more than a few yards without a rest.

It's true their batteries recharge pretty rapidly but that rest must be had.

If you've fished for schooling bass and seen them tear up bait on the surface only to disappear completely for a few minutes or an hour, you may have wondered why the "rallies" were so short.

I think the answer is that the fish can't chase bait for more than a few seconds without stopping to rest. When the schooling is more or less continuous I believe it's because of plenty of fish and it isn't the same ones going all the time.

That's the main reason why you can't often catch fish on top between rallies. They're down on the bottom resting and at such time may be vulnerable to bottom-bumping tactics—possibly willing to take a bait that moves slowly.

Black bass spend most of their lives very near the bottom.

Generally the less junk you have hanging around a lure the more likely it is to catch fish—except when the additional stuff operates as an attractor—but I have seen a float used very successfully with a jig on crappie.

The fellow was fishing in a shallow, weedy, flooded area. Without the float, he couldn't keep from being hung up but with it he was able to keep his little jig working right at the bottom. He moved it very slowly and the specks thought it was just fine.

I guess it's all in your head but I never liked wet feet. Consequently, for rainy weather wear in a skiff I'm in favor of a rubber moccasin with short leather top sold by L. L. Bean (and a few other outdoor houses). It's so low your feet don't get as hot as in rubber boots and if you go over the tops of the moccasins, it's time to bail.

Fidel Castro sure left some of us up in the air. It was like a subscription running out in the middle of a serial.



Not all big bass live against the shoreline. This one was caught 200 yards out, on a rainy day. The fisherman is Perce Coles, from Pittsburg, Kansas, and fishing was done over an underwater grass bed.

For years there had been rumors of enormous black bass down in Cuba, especially in one lake that quite a few U.S. anglers had tried. I knew some fellows who had built a camp there, complete with an air boat and some skiffs. They caught plenty of big bass but they never came up with a world record. They were always just about ready to catch one.

Then some outdoor writers, bent on finding a 25-pound black bass, went prodding around the interior of Cuba. They heard the stories but they never found the fish.

Everybody was getting into the act and there was a tourist promotion just after Fidel took over. He invited American writers down to sample the fine Cuban fishing. I was all set to go myself when relations became strained and Cuban tourism went rancid.

I wonder if we'll ever find out about those big bass.

And more on bass fishing. When I first came to Florida I read glowing reports of the fishing in Hellen Blazes, the world of floating islands and an abundance of bass. That's where the St. Johns River makes up near Melbourne. I had some pretty good fishing there myself.

Well, that fishing is dependent on a water supply and it's been pretty low in recent years. There's some good bass fishing down in that country but Hellen Blazes itself hasn't been good for some time.

(Continued on page 33)

MUZZLE FLASHES



The Shotgun

By EDMUND McLAURIN

Today's hunting trend is for
firepower—found in pump
and autoloader action shotguns

IN THEIR PROFESSIONAL field, gun editors of long active writing status are generally regarded as experts. Invariably, they are; if they were not, they couldn't produce readable material of any length, months and years on end.

But the majority admit to human frailties.

The more the true expert actually knows about guns, the more readily will he admit that he doesn't know *everything*. His is an open mind, constantly freshened by collateral reading, technical testing and evaluating. He may profit from the findings and expressed opinions of contemporaries, but invariably he conducts his own experiments and reaches his own conclusions.

Further proof that gun editors are human is found in comparison of their published texts: They don't always agree on various technical points. Also, in exchanged, behind-the-scenes correspondence with other gun editors, they are apt to argue back and forth, but seemingly always in friendly fashion.

In advising readers regarding personal shooting problems, or in answering specific questions, most gun editors conscientiously try to be honest and helpful of reply. Characteristically, they regard all presented questions seriously and their answers are usually given in full sincerity, without brush-off joviality or evasion.

Such was the case recently when a self-acclaimed expert shooter in the audience of one of my Firearms Educational Clinics took the floor to ask a question which he evidently believed would put me on the spot. I had been speaking of the specialized uses of various types of weapons and the desirability of owning them in matched sets, so that .22 caliber plinking rifle, big game rifle and shotgun have common type action and practice with one tends to enhance familiarity with the others.

"If a shooter could have only *one* gun, what would you recommend?" he asked pointedly. I recall he looked around at occupants of neighboring chairs and grinned with smug satisfaction before he sat down.

The question didn't faze me a bit. Without hesitation, I replied, "If a shooter could have only one gun, and it had to serve his every need, then I recommend he obtain a 12 gauge shotgun that truly fits him—preferably a pump-action or autoloader

with installed selective choke device." I went on to explain the reasons for my recommendation—as I now do here, but in considerably more detail. . . .

Why a 12 gauge? Because, of the modern shotgun gauges, the twelve performs better than any other gauge. Used with Magnum shell loads, the performance of a 12 gauge will equal that of an old-time 10 guage. Its big shell holds more shot, delivers a denser shot pattern than the 16 or 20 gauge. Shells of popular shot sizes can be had at almost any country store or service station, should you use up all ammunition brought from home.

You have wide choice of gun selection when you start out to purchase a 12 gauge. There are more different makes and models of 12 gauge shotguns available than in any other gauge. You can even get a 12 gauge autoloader every bit as light as a 20 gauge without experiencing objectionably heavy recoil. An outstanding example of a lightweight autoloading shotgun is the Italian-made Franchi, which can be had as light as six pounds, four ounces.

The 12 gauge is as versatile as a safety pin. Used with light loads, it will account for all species of upland game. A changeover to high velocity loads will readily adapt a 12 gauge to waterfowl hunting. Loads of No. 2 or 4 shot will bag turkeys. Used with rifled slugs (preferably in combination with an installed rear sight) or buck shot, the 12 gauge becomes a potent weapon for deer, wild hogs and even Eastern black bear. Professional hunters on safari use the 12 gauge to take care of charging leopards; they say no other weapon can match its fast handling and deadliness at close range.

If—as has been predicted—our 190 million national population doubles itself by the year 2,000, the day may come when general use of rifles for what we term home area big game hunting may be outlawed. This probability is especially true of the already densely populated states of the East.

Many Eastern states have already enacted legislation prohibiting the use of high power rifles and declaring the shotgun with rifled slugs or buckshot the only legal weapon for the taking of deer and other big game.

In Florida, it is "shotguns only" at Eglin Field, one of the largest of the state's hunting areas. You hunt with a shotgun there, or you don't hunt!



An outstanding example of a desirable lightweight 12 gauge autoloading action shotgun is the Franchi.

One thing sure, the shotgun is not likely to become obsolete as a hunting weapon.

Likewise, in an emergency, the 12 gauge shotgun can be readily utilized as a home or civilian defense weapon. Its acknowledged deadliness automatically commands respect. Consider that the shotgun, not the Colt handgun, was the most feared weapon of the Old West and the firearm favored by guards of the Wells-Fargo stagecoach runs. . . .

Why a pump-action or an autoloader?

In the first place, *with a double barrel shotgun* you are limited to two chokes, even though, admittedly, they could be the only two you might ever need. You have to make the best of them or possess expensive barrel substitutions, because you cannot install a selective choke device on a double barrel shotgun.

It can truthfully—and ruefully—be said that the once esteemed side-by-side double is fast becoming obsolete and being retired to the status of a conversation piece placed over the fireplace, or put in a dark closet corner and forgotten. The same can be said about the double barrel over-and-under, a style that is enjoying a flurry of popularity by reason of current manufacture of the Browning Superposed, Winchester Model 101, Franchi "Aristocrat" and Dakin model over-and-unders. I predict that regardless of make and model, the over-and-under is traveling the same lonesome road as the side-by-side double.

Not only are double barrel breechloading shotguns now more expensive to manufacture—what with their required precise fitting of parts and incorporated handwork in comparison to easily produced, more value-packed single barrel repeaters—but the hunting trend since World War II has been for sustained firepower. Only in a pump or autoloader do you get that.

Whether to choose a pump or autoloading type of action is a matter of personal preference. Personally I shoot both pumps and autoloaders, but favor the pump-action. For one thing, I consider the pump-action type of shotgun safer to handle than an autoloader. Second, for aimed shots, experience satisfies me that I can shoot a pump-action faster than an autoloader. Finally, a pump-action will function under adverse field conditions that would cause an autoloader to balk or refuse to work

altogether. . . . These are not biased and lone opinions; their factuality has been proven and shared many times.

Pump-action or autoloader, don't make the mistake of buying that new shotgun with a long, Full Choke bored barrel. Your best bet for *general* hunting use is a 26-inch length barrel either bored Improved Cylinder or fitted with a quality selective choke device, like the Poly Choke or Lyman-Cutts with the new single, adjustable tube. A 12 gauge with 26-inch Improved Cylinder bored barrel, or with muzzle choke control attachment included in the 26-inch barrel measurement, makes a very versatile gun and one that will be a joy to own and shoot.

Consider that most feathered game is killed at ranges under 40 yards. Up to this limit you'll shoot better and kill more game with a 26-inch barrel delivering Improved Cylinder shot pattern than the most expensive long barreled, Full Choked gun to be had.

A gun with a long barrel is apt to feel muzzle heavy when used on upland game, and be slow to shoulder and align, either rushing the gunner in order to get the shot fired while the game is still within killing range, or else making him entirely too gun conscious instead of correctly target conscious. In missed targets, long barreled, Full Choke bored shotguns have helped the cause of wildlife conservation more than any other modern hunting weapon!

True, there is a velocity loss (with standard velocity shell loadings) of about 6½ feet per second for each inch less than 30 inch standard barrel measurement. This need not cause you concern. Even with a barrel as short as 26 inches, the total velocity loss from maximum potential is so slight you can forget about it so far as killing results over average game kill ranges are concerned.

Contrary to some belief, barrel length has nothing at all to do with pattern quality. In tests, some of the densest shot patterns have been made with 26-inch barrels. The factors that govern effective patterning and killing are the degree of choke and the number of pellets in the delivered shot pattern. Desirably, you want at least four or more shot to make contact with a bird's vitals, create immobilizing

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Hunting-Trials-Training



By JIM FLOYD

Special research reports reveal ways
to combat hip dysplasia in dogs

THE ANNUAL Governor's Conservation Award, a project of the Florida Wildlife Federation and sponsored by the Sears Roebuck Foundation, is designed to recognize outstanding individuals and organizations for their contributions to the cause of natural resource conservation. The 1964 award for club activity was presented to the North Florida Amateur Retriever Club.

At a very impressive ceremony the award was presented to this sporting dog club for its effort as an organization in encouraging the use of retrievers in the hunting fields as a direct effort to reduce the crippling loss of waterfowl and upland game birds. This is the first time a sporting dog organization has been so honored in Florida.

While the citation covered the successful field trials of the club, specific recognition was directed to the use of retrievers in the

field, as well as the efforts of the club and its membership in encouraging more hunters to use retrievers and in helping hunters with a dog training program designed to produce better qualified field retrievers.

New Coon Hunting Club

ORGANIZED COON HOUND clubs seem to be slowly spreading southward with the announcement of the charter of the Hillsborough County Coon Hunters Association, Inc. Previously the strength of the organized coon hound clubs was located in the northwestern section of Florida. The northwestern section of Florida contains considerable coon hunting activity, but little in the way of organized club activity.

James L. (Roy) Dwiggins, president of the new Hillsborough County Coon Hunters Association, said the idea for the club came about back in 1960 when he

and a few friends went to South Carolina to watch a local coon club conduct field trials for hunting dogs. After watching the South Carolina club in action, Dwiggins and friends decided that they could have just as much fun in Florida and probably operate a better club.

The purpose of the club, Dwiggins explained, "is to promote better relations between landowners and hunters, to hold and judge field trials and races, and to give hunters a chance to meet other hunters and gather information."

The organization has already met with some success as landowners have contacted members of the group offering the use of their land to the hunters. Dwiggins, a 45-year-old carpenter, said the club's popularity was growing among hunting circles and that new members were coming in at every meeting. The coon-hunting club is primarily seeking members with registered dogs so that field trials held by the club might be sanctioned by the United Kennel Club. However, ownership of registered dogs is not a requirement for joining. All a person has to do is be interested in the purpose of the organization, and the invitation is open to anyone interested in coon hunting and coon hounds.



The North Florida Amateur Retriever Club receives the annual Governor's Conservation Award for Club Activity. From left, Dr. Robert Vernon, presenting the award for Governor Farris Bryant, Charles R. York, president of the retriever club, and Tommy Needham, president of the Florida Wildlife Federation.

Okaloosa Coonhunters Association

THE CLUB ANNOUNCES that membership is open and the membership fee is only \$3.00 per year to any good clean sportsman that may be interested in joining the association. The above was taken from a note sent in by the club secretary and quoted. Now I don't think the club scribe had reference to a fresh shave and hot bath when he said the membership was open to any good clean sportsman, but rather to anyone that followed the principles of good clean sportsmanship. An example of this clean sportsmanship was elaborated on in the club report which outlined the activity of one of the club members, Rudy Jones, and his wildcat hunting. Seems Rudy is a sort of bring them back alive insofar as wildcat hunting is concerned.

Hip Dysplasia

THERE HAS PROBABLY been more talk on the problem of hip dysplasia in dogs than any subject since distemper. There is probably more witch hunts and folklore and less real knowledge on this problem than any other dog subject. I wonder at times if the problem is growing or if it is simply the conversation that is growing. Hip Dysplasia was described as early as 1936 and is now recognized in more than 35 breeds of dogs.

For all practical purposes the situation of Hip Dysplasia may be described as one in which the hip joint of the dog does not result in a tight fit. This varies to some degree with the individual cases with some more severe than others.

The situation is of considerable concern to breeders of the larger sporting dogs, however, there is not too much known about the trait. On the other hand, considerable research is being conducted throughout the world with hopes of finding an answer to this dilemma. Every study, every report, on hip dysplasia is



Organized coon hound clubs are expanding. Membership is available to those interested in coon hounds and raccoon hunting in clubs in Okaloosa and Hillsborough counties. New hunting regulations require hunting licenses to hunt raccoon.

a link in the chain designed to solve a problem that is of increasing concern to dog owners and breeders. To this end, one report on the subject recently appeared in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association and another published in the Journal of Small Animal Practice (England). Abstracts of the two reports appeared in the latest copy of GAINES DOG RESEARCH PROGRESS. FLORIDA WILDLIFE considered both reports of value to the readers of this column, but at this time will present only one due to limited space.

"During the past several years a great many studies have been made in the United States and other countries concerning the cause and course of hip dysplasia in the dog.

"One of the latest reports comes from Dr. Wayne H. Riser of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. It summarizes information gained over three years.

"Dr. Riser's project involved contacting veterinarians, breeders, and trainers to obtain opinions and radiographs of any dogs made available, whether suspected of the disease or not. This permitted development of techniques and standardization of procedures and methods of evaluations of radiographs. On dogs that could be sacrificed, dissections of the muscles and bones of the pelvises were made in order to compare and correlate the findings with the radiographs, histories and physical examinations.

"Radiographs of guide and sentry dogs were obtained and compared with performance. Films were made of the action of affected and normal dogs. Litters were raised under different environments and radiographs taken of the puppies on a daily or weekly basis.

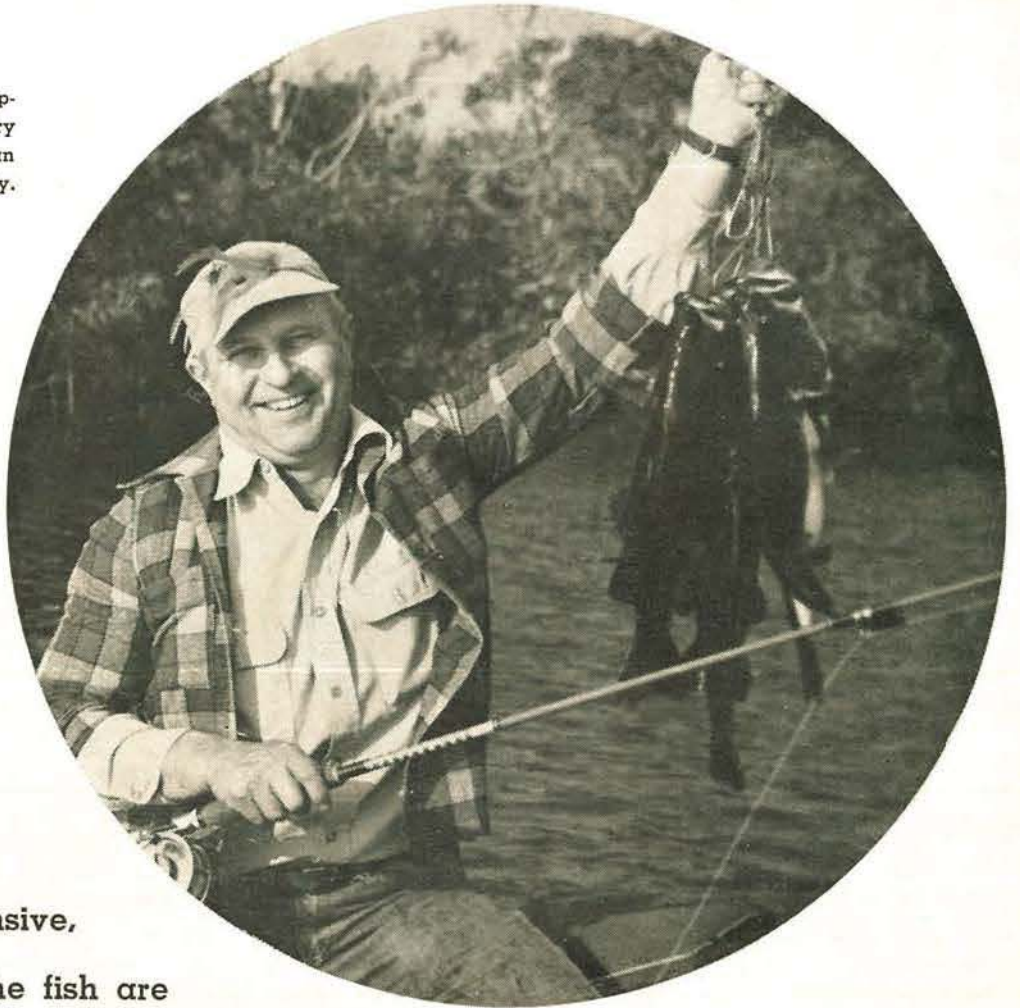
"This work established many facts. That most large breeds are affected and that the impression among veterinarians is that at least half of the adult dogs of large breeds have some degree of dysplasia. Information obtained from radiographs of the donated dogs showed that eight had normal hips, eight were unilaterally affected and the remainder of all large dogs radiographed, except for Greyhounds, were affected. No dysplasia was found in dogs that weighed less than 25 lbs.

"Greyhounds are not affected. A survey among veterinarians showed that hip dysplasia had not been seen in this breed, a further confirmation being the radiographs of 33 Greyhounds in this study.

"Attempts were made to determine when dysplasia first became evident. Judging from this study it would seem that hip dysplasia is seldom present at time of birth but first makes its appearance at 8-12 weeks of age. The youngest case observed by Dr. Riser occurred in a litter of over-large puppies which weighed 20 lbs. at

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These bass were caught on a boat camping trip in the Everglades back country and were so far from a dock that an overnight trip was almost a necessity.



Camping is fun, inexpensive,
and keeps you where the fish are

CAMPING FISHERMAN

By CHARLES WATERMAN

CAMPING IS FUN but let's forget that part for a while and just consider it as a sneaky way of catching fish.

When you camp, you can get so close to the fish that your familiarity with their habits becomes almost dishonest.

At home, I get up early, swallow breakfast, hook up the boat, drive a lot of miles to the water and get started for my fishing area at about the same time the bank windows open.

On the way to my fishing spot by boat I pass a little shell island with a skiff pulled up to shore. There's a tent set up there but the only sign of life is a busy fish stringer tied to a tree.

With some bitterness I realize the occupants of the tent are taking a nap, having finished their

morning fishing while I am charging forth to fish at a time they didn't deem worthwhile.

At day's end I go past the tent again and meet it's owners starting out for the evening session which I must miss in order to get the boat out and headed home before dark.

Besides these obvious advantages, camping is inexpensive and puts you about as footloose as a fisherman can be. Millions of Americans have taken to camping like mallards to wild rice.

With the camping boom showing no sign of letup, state and federal agencies are doing all they can to provide camping space; in the more remote sections, there's plenty anyway.

This is no survey of camping equipment but there are several new things that should be examined by fishermen.

The tents we have now wouldn't have been recognized as such by a woodsman of 50 years ago. One big advance is in the framing, which does away with the necessity for heavy tent poles and makes tent pitching pretty sudden.

The aluminum frames which go up outside and suspend the tent got their start with very small one and 2-man tents but these days you can get outside-framed tents as big as retirement homes.

I saw a custom-made tent near Miami a while back. At first, I looked for circus trucks parked back of it but I learned it was just one man's idea of comfortable vacation quarters for his family. I asked him how many persons his rag house could sleep in comfort.

"Never thought about it," he said. "Fifteen or twenty I guess."

And, of course, it would be fine for revival meetings. It was all held up by outside aluminum frames.

You don't need to be cramped in tents.

— For Florida, most fishing campers choose tents with floors. Those who want to take special care of their equipment put down a tarpaulin first as a ground cloth and set up the tent on top of it. Floors keep out insects and other fauna but have a disadvantage if nobody cleans his feet and the surroundings are muddy or sandy.

The floorless wall tent is still a favorite in far places where weight is important and fires are built inside. Although a carefully treated floor might not be a fire hazard it is likely to be damaged eventually if you use a wood stove on it.

There's not much restriction as to tent type in a mild climate such as ours but ventilation requires some careful design.

In picking a Florida tent, get one with plenty of ventilation or figure a way to have it altered. Screens (most of them are nylon netting) are im-

(Continued on next page)



A fishing houseboat, being used here for school bass fishing, can also tow a skiff for "side trips." Ben Pollack, owner of this outfit, is shown casting at right.



Queen of the fisherman's overnight outfits is the pickup camper like this one, a rental unit which enables an entire family to live "aboard" the truck, and tow a fishing boat at the same time. The plushiest numbers among these rental campers cost about \$100 a week, plus mileage, but has everything up to electric refrigerator.



Packing a roomy, 16-foot boat for an overnight fishing trip. A plywood platform on this boat will accommodate a small aluminum-framed tent.

(Continued from preceding page)

portant and remember that insects which don't bother you during the day may come forth in battle array at night.

For short stays, the station wagon camp is hard to beat. You sleep in the wagon and store your gear outside under a tarp—or pile it on the front seat if there's room. Station wagons leak less than tents. You can buy sleeping quarters that fit on top the roof.

The small house trailer, of course, is real luxury for fishermen. We pulled an 18-foot Yellowstone for many thousands of miles and I guess my helpmate and I lived a total of more than a year in it around fishing spots.

The house trailer has one complication—that of how to transport a boat. We always carried it on top of the car—at first we used a 12-foot aluminum one. Later we went to a 14-footer but the latter was so heavy we had to use a special loading rig for it.

Unless you want some special carrying apparatus, I figure a car-top boat shouldn't weigh more than 150 pounds and that's pretty heavy.

It can hardly be called camping but many of the more complete travel-trailers these days have self-contained water supply, sewage tanks and electrical service.

There's considerable recent popularity for the big bus-type traveling home—too expensive for most

fishermen who don't plan to spend much of their lives on the road. One of these, of course, will handle a trailered boat. It is a bit bulky for driving around with once you've established a spot you want to camp on.

The trailer-camper is simply a folding camp-house or camp tent enclosed as a trailer. It has the advantage of being lighter than the house trailer, considerably cheaper and much less wind resistant. Some of them do not have much storage space once the tent part is folded up.

Comes now the gimmick of mounting a boat on top of the folded tent-house, a wonderful combination. There is one disadvantage in that the boat must be removed before the camp is set up. The ones I have seen carried boats of rather light weight but ample for most fresh water fishing. The motor, of course, doesn't ride on the boat.

This trailer-camper idea is nothing new and they've been around in one form or another almost since cars became capable of pulling them. However, it's only in recent years that they have been refined to their present compact efficiency. They're a long haul from the weighty numbers my mechanically-minded friends used to build back in the thirties and forties.

The camper bodies mounted on pickup trucks are among the most efficient "instant campers" I've seen. They range all the way from a simple shelter that fastens snugly over the bed and gives you a protected spot for a couple of sleeping bags to spacious living quarters that compare favorably with the finest of house trailers.

Of course, you can pull a boat trailer with no inconvenience.

The big, heavy jobs are not made for bolting to just any kind of pickup. They require horsepower, strong springs and even dual wheels if you go for all the conveniences of home.

The little ones that come only to cab height or slightly above don't offer much extra wind resistance. Some of the others will raise your gasoline consumption pretty steeply.

I think these are wonderful gadgets. Some of them can be quickly removed from the truck with jacks. I've seen a party of fishermen pull up with one, set it off as a permanent camp and then drive off in the 4-wheel-drive pickup, looking for new fishing territory.

The high ones are understandably somewhat top-heavy. They weren't made to be pulled through brushy back roads and will bear a little watching on high speed turns. Like house trailers, they can be victimized by hurricane-force winds unless fastened down. You can't have everything—quite.

On the subject of house trailers, I wonder how many Florida fishermen have considered them as semi-permanent bases on their favorite fishing waters. Many fishing resorts now maintain trailer

parks and a lot of the trailers are occupied part-time by fishermen who may have homes not too far away—as well as by winter residents who leave them vacant through the warm months.

A good-sized, second-hand house trailer can be a marvelous investment for a fisherman or party of fishermen who want to do much of their fishing in the same locality. Some of the more ancient gems are not exactly things of beauty but trailer court operators may consent to your parking them out back somewhere.

House trailer insurance policies are pretty good. We abandoned one trailer to the mercies of Hurri-

cane Donna and came out pretty well when it was a total loss. I thought the insurance company was very fair. We bought another trailer and parked it on the same lot.

It happens that our most recent trailer is an old Spartan that, in its day, was one of the finest. It withstands time well and the aged interior still looks neat if not pretty.

It is a common mistake for the first-time purchaser of a fishing or hunting trailer to get one that's too big for constant traveling. Having been through the trailer mill pretty thoroughly, I'd say that the fishing trailer to be pulled on the road regularly by a family sedan or station wagon should be kept to 25 feet or less.

Camping in the boat itself is one of the most satisfactory methods of all. With that setup you can actually live next door to the fish. Keep the equipment compact and you'll probably be able to fish from the boat with all camping gear aboard, an excellent arrangement especially on float trips where you set up a new camp each night. The small, aluminum-framed tents are ideal.

For long stays away from civilization, your motor fuel can be pretty heavy. A camping party of three or four people with two roomy fishing skiffs works out pretty well. With the outfit properly organized, rental boats can be employed with satisfaction.

We have a rig for camping aboard a wide, 16-foot boat. The boat, itself, is wide open and we have a plywood deck that can be laid over the seats in sections. We erect an aluminum-framed tent on top of that. With the tent collapsed and all gear stowed, we're ready to fish.

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This small, lightweight two-man tent is excellent for the fisherman, and can be set up on a good-size boat as well as on shore. Although this particular model is no longer made, it is a Draw-Tite, and there are similar ones on the market, featuring outside light aluminum frames.

Even a 4-wheel-drive International Scout, classified as a "bobtail rig" by back country drivers, can be made into a sleeper. The hauling compartment is too short for full-length sleeping, but an abbreviated hammock arrangement over the front seat, holds the feet and makes full-length bed. Note outsized luggage carrier.





Management areas not only provide places to hunt, but satisfy the hunter with improved game populations.

Through federal aid, an assurance
of our hunting future . . .

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

By ART HUTT

TRAVELLING TO A FAVORED hunting spot this season, more than one carload of eager nimrods will be brought up short by the alteration of the landscape where they had hunted so successfully before.

The land may now contain a young orange grove planted 96 trees per acre. Perhaps a huge and gaudy sign may announce the freshly cleared and drained land has "choice homesites for sale" for as little as "\$10.00 down." An industrial complex or superhighway may have sprouted where none had existed before.

At the least, no hunting or trespassing signs may have been erected on the barbed-wired posts, the official decree of an irritated landowner or of a hunt club leasing the land for their use.

Florida's private lands for hunting and various other recreations are fast disappearing. Competition in the race for these lands is becoming stiffer each year, thanks to the economic progress our state is experiencing.

As lands become less, hunting pressure has increased. License sales have nearly doubled since 1950 when 93,025 were sold. The population from 1950 to 1960 has almost doubled,—and participation in our outdoor recreational activities has increased nearly 65% faster than this population growth.

As this pressure increases, it must have an outlet. Where, then, and how are Florida's recreation-minded people going to be served?

Fortunately, it is to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's credit that it has always had personnel with the ability to interpret future needs. As far back as 1941, the commission has been purchasing or leasing lands which could be multiple-used for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, etc. These are called Wildlife Management Areas, huge tracts of land developed and maintained by the commission, and supported by funds from the federal government under the Pittman-Robertson Bill. This money comes from a federal excise tax on arms and

ammunition. It is then reapportioned to those states asking for aid in projects which will put more game before more hunters. Florida's 1964-1965 P-R allotment is approximately \$250,000.00. Development uses 66%, research 25%, and administration 9.0%.

In 1941, the 62,500-acre Cecil M. Webb and in 1947 the 52,000-acre J. W. Corbett areas were purchased at \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre with federal aid funds. At first these two tracts were used mainly for experimental research but later they were developed into top-notch dove and quail-hunting grounds.

But as land prices increased, \$3.00 per acre couldn't touch them anymore. So, in 1948, a different twist was applied, a twist that was to become a Florida first, much as the initial acquisitions had been. Dr. Earle Frye, Jr. then Chief Biologist and now Assistant Director of the Commission, reasoned that since timber, cattle, and wildlife interests are compatible, why not lease private lands, guaranteeing these landowners that their timber, or cattle interests would not be disturbed, all the while improving the land as a wildlife habitat?

Frye and his personnel developed the idea and secured their first 25-year lease in 1948. Called the Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area, it was a 100,000 acre tract of varied wildlife and habitat, somewhat centrally located. It was leased from the Paterson McInnis Lumber Company of Mobile, Alabama.

Currently, 28 areas have been leased. Their total

exceeds three million acres, open to hunting, extending from the Everglades to Escambia County, insuring that Florida hunters will have someplace to hunt. So far, indications are that these areas have kept abreast of the demands.

The idea of leased management areas under the complete supervision of the game commission has spread to other states, nearly all of which are faced with the same disappearing-lands problem.

As in the beginning of every undertaking of this magnitude, there has to be a juggling of ideas between the landowner and the lessee until the most desirable pattern of operations is worked out.

At Gulf Hammock, for example, specific law enforcement men and biologists were assigned to work there only. It soon became evident that full time operations for a complete crew was strictly a luxury. A "first-policy" was to lock the gates at night, a restriction now greatly modified in most areas to allow full recreational use of the land, especially by campers. At the landowner's request, 125 miles of fencing was strung around Gulf Hammock. This has tapered off to a sometimes-fences-but-mostly-signs program.

As additional lands were acquired, commission biologists worked hand in hand with the landowners, thrashing out any minor problems that existed. One subject frequently discussed was the use of fires. Since most landowners had become ingrained with the "Keep-Florida-Green" slogan, a mild educa-

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A successful hunter, right, weighs in wild turkey at a management area check station. Depending on locations in the state, management areas provide variety hunting, including deer, turkey, quail, squirrel, waterfowl, dove, bear and wild hog. All management areas are identified by signs, below, posted around the areas at a rate of twelve per mile.



This is the eighth in a series of articles dealing with Florida's Game Management Division and related Federal Aid (P-R) programs, "For Better Hunting."





Prescribed burning is a useful game management tool. Used under managed conditions it controls harmful insects and plant diseases, and increases production of necessary wildlife foods.

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tional program was necessary. Prescribed burning is a useful management tool. In pine flatwoods, a controlled fire will clean off that layer of forest litter called duff so that in an accidental fire the woods won't go up like a matchbox. Fire curtails the activities of pine-eating beetles, helps control such diseases as rust, and stimulates the reproduction of pines by exposing the ground for the seeds. It increases legumes, seed-producing grasses, and herbaceous vegetation, and increases the phosphoric acid and protein content of growing vegetation.

Controlled burning is mostly a wintertime proposition, accomplished only under certain conditions of temperature, humidity, and wind, however.

A few lease restrictions are insisted upon—and sensibly. In some of the management areas, the type of weapon is limited as a safety factor for employees working there (as in timber), or to guard against cattle loss by a stray long-range bullet. The no-camping restrictions, imposed because of fires, have been somewhat relaxed, the aim once again being the all-around use of the area.

Where cattle or timber interests would prefer to completely clear thousands of acres, creating wildlife deserts, the commission has persuaded many of the landowners to leave natural strips through their pastures or pine plantations. On timber land, selective cutting and natural reseeding are beneficial to wildlife, too.

Taxes are the commission's biggest competitor in acquiring and holding onto leased lands. With a two-

cent-per-acre-per-year maximum (plus services), as the landowner's taxes increase, the commission rate becomes less attractive.

In the case of an owner who plans to raise trees on his land, he waits about 15 years for any profit. Meanwhile, he must pay taxes, and, chances are, they increase as the years go by. To help out he may lease some of his land to cattle interests, and to the state for wildlife (and general recreation). Still failing to make the grade, he sometimes turns to a land developer and sells the whole parcel, or he may retract his wildlife lease and re-lease it to a private hunting club at a higher rate.

Wildlife management areas lost in the past few years have been: Sumter-Citrus (20,000 acres), where taxes went up and the landowner was forced to lease it at 10 cents per acre; Holopaw (23,000 acres), tax troubles again; Collier (350,000 acres), lost to development and private hunting leases; and St. Marks (3,000 acres), closed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service because the goose population dropped.

Recent additions have been the 20,000-acre St. Regis and the 225,000-acre Point Washington areas, both in northwest Florida.

Exercising some mutual backscratching with the counties, when the commission finds desirable land but can't swing it at their two-cent rate, they now approach the county commissioners for financial help. Frequently, by combining monies, the deal can be swung as county commissioners are usually eager to bring recreation into their home county. This

system has worked in management areas in Brevard, Volusia and Okeechobee counties.

In such cost-share areas, the game commission figure they are spending more of the sportsman's money and therefore on these lands they promise more concentrated protection, management, and development in the form of access roads, plantings, feeders, and stocking.

At present, the commission's budget is just about saturated regarding lease money, so they are cautiously hand-picking areas. There are a few blanks in the west-central counties of Hillsborough, Manatee, DeSoto, and Hardee, where they feel a wildlife area would be extremely desirable.

There's no set minimum acreage for a wildlife management area. One spot under consideration at

the moment is a 3,000-acre duck marsh. (The biggest area is the 725,300-acre Everglades). As a safety factor, the commission avoids small areas close to big populations.

Of the 29 leased management areas, about half are leased from individuals or companies. Others are leased from such owners as the U. S. Air Force, Florida Forest Service, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Park Service, Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and the State Armory Board.

There are many involvements in this type of land acquisition but when the terms are decided upon, the legal lease is written up by the Game Management Division office. Once completed, the commission pays the lease from the federal funds. Actually, this is the smallest part of the investment,—the bulk of the federal funds being spent in services.

Then the physical work begins.

First comes the posting of the tract at the rate of twelve signs per mile. Since many of the landowners are tree-growers and since nails are not compatible with buzzsaws, the signs are attached to undesirable trees, put along a fence row, affixed to electric poles (by permission and with special hangers), or fastened onto stakes.

Next the biologists move in, making a painstaking inventory of the game species, the plants, and other aspects of the habitat. They pay particular attention to those plants which attract and nourish the game species.

Every attempt is made to improve the land by natural means, such as disking to create a plant succession, controlled burning, and fertilizing of exist-

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Deer stocking is done only on a limited scale and only in cases where surveys indicate an actual need.

Every attempt is made to improve the habitat on management areas for the maximum benefit of wildlife. Game biologist, at right, examines planting of *Pensacola bahia*, used heavily by wild turkeys.





1964-65 Hunting Season

Northwest Florida

Third District

DEER: November 21-January 17. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPECIAL SEASON:** Okaloosa, Walton, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties—November 21-December 6; and December 19-January 3. **NO OPEN SEASON** in Washington and Holmes Counties.

TURKEY: **FALL SEASON:** November 21-January 17. Hunting permitted everyday. No fall season on Eglin Field. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 27-April 11 one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

QUAIL: November 21-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

SQUIRREL: November 21-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

APALACHICOLA National Forest Bear Hunt; Sept. 21 to Nov. 7, 1964.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS

EGLIN AREA: Archery Hunt Oct. 24 through Nov. 8, 1964

Antlerless Deer Hunt, Jan. 9, 1965, Special Air Force permit required.

POINT WASHINGTON Raccoon and Fox Hunts, Seminole Hills Tract in Bay County, **guns prohibited**, Sept. 26 to Nov. 8, 1964; Jan. 16 to May 23, 1965. The tract north of State Road 30 to West Bay and east of State Road 79 **closed** Nov. 21 through Jan. 17, open remainder of the year.

Central Florida

Fifth District

DEER: November 14-January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and between November 25 and November 29 AND between December 23 and January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.

TURKEY: **FALL SEASON:** November 14-January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29 AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13-March 28, south of State Road 50 and in that portion of the Richloam Wildlife Management Area lying north of State Road 50. March 27-April 11, north of State Road 50. One-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

QUAIL: November 14-February 28. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.

SQUIRREL: November 14-February 28. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.



**FLORIDA'S FIVE
DISTRICTS FOR
HUNTING AND TRAPPING**

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS

CITRUS AREA: Archery Hunts Oct. 17 to Nov. 1, 1964; and week-ends only thereafter through Dec. 6. Also open Nov. 26 and 27.

CITRUS Gun Hunt: Dec. 12 & 13, 1964; Jan. 1, 2 & 3, 1965.

CITRUS Quail Hunt: Jan. 9 through Feb. 28, 1965, week-ends only.

GUANO RIVER Archery Hog Hunt: Jan. 23, 24, 1965; Jan. 30, 31, 1965; Feb. 6, 7, 1965; Feb. 13, 14, 1965; Feb. 20, 21, 1965.

Regulations—Summary



Northeast

Florida

Second District

In Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist Counties and in the portion of the Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area lying within Lafayette County, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, and December 23 through January 3.

DEER: November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated. **SPECIAL SEASON:** Gilchrist County—November 14-November 22 only. **NO OPEN SEASON—Bradford County.**

TURKEY: **FALL SEASON:** November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated. **NO OPEN SEASON** for turkey in Alachua, Bradford, and Madison Counties. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 27-April 11. Hunting permitted everyday one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon. **NO SPRING GOBBLER SEASON** in Alachua, Bradford, Madison, and Levy Counties.

QUAIL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated.

SQUIRREL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated.

SPECIAL HUNTS—National Forest Bear Hunt; Osceola National Forest, Sept. 21, 1964 to Nov. 7, 1964.

DEER: November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday, except DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee, and Sarasota counties which will be open for deer hunting from Nov. 14 through Nov. 22, only.

TURKEY: **FALL SEASON:** November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13 to March 28 south of State Road 50; March 27 to April 11 in Hernando County north of State Road 50. One-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

QUAIL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

SQUIRREL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS: The use of rifles is prohibited in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota Counties except .22 rimfire rifles may be used other than for taking deer or bear. The use of dogs in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota Counties shall be limited to bird dogs, retrievers, and slow trail hounds. The use of running hounds or any other dog that can reasonably be considered a dog usable for running deer is specifically prohibited.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS

FISHEATING CREEK Archery Hog Hunts: Jan. 16, 17, 1965; Jan. 23, 24, 1965; Jan. 30, 31, 1965.

South

Florida

First District

Everglades Region

Fourth District

DEER: November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday. No deer hunting on Florida Keys of Monroe County.

TURKEY: **FALL SEASON:** November 14-January 28. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13-March 28 one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

QUAIL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

SQUIRREL: November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

Bag Limits

DEER (Buck): 1 per day, 2 per season

TURKEY: Nov., Dec., Jan., 2 per day, 3 per season, either sex. March-April Season, gobblers only, 1 per day, 2 per season.

QUAIL: 12 per day, not more than 24 in possession.

GRAY SQUIRREL: 10 per day, not more than 20 in possession.

FOX SQUIRREL: 2 per day, not more than 4 in possession.

**ALL REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE
IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES**

General

HOLIDAYS AND OPENING AND CLOSING DAYS—During any season or in any locality where specified individual days of the week are closed to hunting for any species, such days shall be open on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The Opening Day and the Closing Day for any species is always open for that species. Whenever Christmas Day or New Year's Day falls on a Sunday, the Monday immediately following such Sunday shall be open.

BEAR HUNTING—The bear is a game animal and may be taken only during the open season for taking of deer, and during managed bear hunts. No open season in Ocala National Forest.

WILD HOGS—Declared as game animals in specified Wildlife Management Areas, and in Palm Beach and Alachua counties. Wild hogs may be taken during the open season designated for each Area. **BAG LIMITS:** ONE (1) Per Day; TWO (2) Per Season; Except FOUR (4) Per Season on Camp Blanding Management Area.

SEX EVIDENCE—Evidence of the sex, along with the heads, must remain on the carcasses of ALL DEER—and TURKEY during the Spring Gobbler Season—while in camp or forest. DOES, or BUCKS with less than 5-inch antlers, taken during special "ANY DEER" Hunts, must be tagged by Hunt Official.

Shooting Hours

Resident Game—From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Mourning Dove—From 12-noon to sunset.

Other Migratory Game—Waterfowl, Marsh Hen (rails and gallinules), Woodcock and Snipe, from sunrise until sunset.

Florida's Wildlife

A \$5.00 Public Hunting Area Permit, in addition to regular hunting license, is necessary to hunt on most Wildlife Management Areas. Such Permits are secured from any County Judge, or authorized sub-agent, in the state.

Special Hunt Permits, as outlined in the Management Area summary, are required, in addition to regular hunting license, to hunt on Eglin Field, Cecil M. Webb and Citrus Wildlife Management Areas; and for special bear and archery hunts. Special hunt permits are obtained as listed in the summary.

Hunters must check in when entering, and check out and report their kill when leaving, at designated checking stations on Wildlife Management Areas where such stations are maintained. On all other areas, hunters are requested to have their deer and turkey checked at the hunt headquarters.

Special Management Area Hunts Preceding Page

1. **Blackwater Wildlife Management Area**, Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties, in two phases, November 21 to December 6, and December 19 to January 17. Turkey hunting permitted during the break. Open to quail and squirrel hunting to February 28. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail, Squirrel.
2. **Eglin Field Air Force Reservation**, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties, in two phases, November 21 to December 6, and December 19 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail.
3. **Roy S. Gaskin Wildlife Management Area**, Calhoun, Bay and Gulf Counties, November 21 to January 17. Open to quail hunting to February 28. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail.
4. **Apalachee Wildlife Management Area**, Jackson County, November 21 to January 17. Hunting permitted Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Best Hunting: Duck, Quail, Dove, Snipe, Turkey.
5. **Liberty Wildlife Management Area**, Apalachicola National Forest, Liberty County, November 21 to January 17. Special gobbler season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear, Squirrel.
6. **Leon-Wakulla Wildlife Management Area**, Apalachicola National Forest, Leon and Wakulla Counties, November 21 to January 17, Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer.
7. **Aucilla Wildlife Management Area**, Jefferson, Taylor, and Wakulla Counties, November 14 to January 17. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11, Taylor County only. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear, Turkey, Squirrel, Ducks.
8. **Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area**, Dixie and Lafayette Counties, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.
9. **Osceola Wildlife Management Area**, Osceola National Forest, Baker and Columbia Counties, November 14 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear.
10. **Lake Butler Wildlife Management Area**, Columbia, Baker and Union Counties, November 14 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey.
11. **Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area**, Levy County, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel, Ducks, Wild Hogs.
12. **Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area**, Clay County, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail, Wild Hog.
13. **Guano River Wildlife Management Area**, St. Johns County, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed. Best Hunting: Waterfowl, Wild Hogs, Squirrel, Deer, Turkey.

Regulations

1964-65 HUNTING SEASON

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE

Waterfowl Hunters

A Federal Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp is required of all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older. Available at your local post office, at a cost of \$3.00, the 1964-1965 Duck Stamp features Hawaii's Nene Geese. Your name must be signed across face of stamp before hunting.

LEGAL METHODS OF TAKING GAME—Shotguns not larger than 10-gauge; Rifles; Repeating Rifles; Long Bows; Pistols; Falcons. Shotguns must be plugged to three-shell capacity. Rifles and pistols prohibited when taking migratory game. Bows used for taking deer or bear must be capable of casting a one ounce hunting arrow 150 yards.

ALL HUNTERS must possess valid hunting licenses, except those persons under 15 years of age, and residents over 65 years of age. **DUCK STAMPS** also required of all persons 16 years of age and over when taking geese or ducks.

PURCHASE OF HUNTING LICENSE OR PERMIT constitutes acceptance by the purchaser of all provisions of or attached to such license or permit.

SIGN YOUR LICENSE—No license or permit is valid until countersigned by the licensee or permittee. Also sign your name across face of your duck stamp.

MIGRATORY SEASONS—Seasons for migratory game are set by the state within a framework established by the Federal agency which controls game birds traveling interstate. Seasons are set, so far as possible, to allow maximum hunting without damage to basic game populations.

Management Areas

14. Ocala Wildlife Management Area, Ocala National Forest, Marion and Putnam Counties, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.

15. Tomoka Wildlife Management Area, Flagler and Volusia Counties, November 14 to January 3. First 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed at all other times, except November 25-29 and December 23-January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.

16. Farmton Wildlife Management Area, Volusia and Brevard Counties, November 14 to January 3. First 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed at all other times, except November 25-29 and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel. Special gobbler season; March 27-April 11.

18. Croom Wildlife Management Area, Hernando and Sumter Counties, November 14 to January 3. Gobbler season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Quail, Squirrel.

19. Richloam Wildlife Management Area, Hernando, Sumter, Pasco Counties, that portion of the Area North of State Road 50 and West of Slaughter open to every day hunting November 13 to January 3. Remainder of the area (East of Slaughter) open first 9 days November 14-22, then November 27, 28, and 29, December 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20 and December 24 to January 3. Spring gobbler season March 13 to March 28. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel, Quail.

20. Avon Park Wildlife Management Area, Highlands and Polk Counties, November 14 to January 3. Saturdays and Sundays, and following days open November 26-November 29, December 25-December 27. Gobbler hunt—March 13-14, 20-21, 27-28. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail, Deer.

21. Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area, Charlotte County, November 14 to February 28, first 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, Friday, closed at all other times. Best Hunting: Quail, Deer.

22. Lee Wildlife Management Area, Lee County, November 14 to January 3, hunting permitted only on Saturdays and Sundays. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail.

23. Okeechobee Wildlife Management Area, Okeechobee County November 14 to January 3. Hunting allowed Saturdays, Sundays, and following days November 27-December 1, December 25-January 1. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail, Deer.

24. Fishheating Creek Wildlife Management Area, Glades County, November 14 to January 3. Buck deer season for first time. Best Hunting: Quail, Squirrel, Deer, Hog.

25. J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, Palm Beach County, November 14 to January 28. Turkey and quail only after January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail, Wild Hogs.

26. Devil's Garden Wildlife Management Area, Hendry County, November 14 to January 3, hunting permitted only on Saturdays and Sundays. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail.

27. Everglades Wildlife Management Area, Palm Beach, Dade, Broward Counties, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Wild Hog, Waterfowl.

28. Areojet Wildlife Management Area, Dade County, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer.

29. St. Regis Wildlife Management Area, Escambia County, November 21 to February 28. Legal to take Quail and Squirrel only.

Public Hunting Area Permit and hunting license must be in a hunter's possession as long as he participates in hunt and must be displayed upon request of a Wildlife Officer "or other commission personnel."

Guns, either assembled or disassembled, or dogs are allowed only during the season designated for each particular wildlife management area except under special permit issued by an authorized representative of the Game Commission. Possession of loaded guns on days when hunting is not permitted and after shooting hours is prohibited.

Detailed summaries for all Management Areas may be obtained by writing to the Commission offices listed on page 3, or at County Judge offices.

General Regulations Continued
On Next Page

General Hunting

HUNTING GUIDES—No person shall engage in the business of guiding hunters or hunting parties until he has secured a license to do so. No guide, while acting as a guide, shall take any game or carry shotgun or rifle.

OCALA NATIONAL FOREST—The hunting season for deer in the Ocala National Forest will coincide with the season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area. Hunting of bear is prohibited in Ocala National Forest and Wildlife Management Area. All other game species may be hunted in the Forest outside the Management Area during the open season for the Fifth District from Nov. 14 to Feb. 28, provided that no dogs other than bird dogs can be used. No type of hound, including foxhound, or dog of any type that can reasonably be considered to be a dog usable for running deer will be permitted to run free in the Ocala National Forest except during the hunting season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area.

BIRDS—No bird of any kind shall be taken or molested except game birds in open season, and the following unprotected species: English sparrow, starling, crow, black vulture, and turkey vulture.

UNPROTECTED—Skunk, opossum, flying squirrel, red and gray fox, bobcat, jaguarondi, raccoon, nutria, armadillo, rats, mice, moles, shrews, reptiles (other than alligators and crocodiles), amphibians. (Local Exceptions.)

NON-NATIVE GAME—Coturnix quail, pheasant, and other non-native upland game birds may be hunted only during the open season for quail, except on licensed hunting preserves with special seasons. Jackson, Bradford and Union Counties CLOSED to taking of pheasant.

HUNTING DOGS—No person shall permit dogs to trail, pursue or otherwise molest game during closed seasons. Bird dogs may be trained during closed season for taking quail with the aid of a pistol firing a blank or ball; carrying or use of shotgun or rifle while training bird dogs is prohibited. Deer dogs may be trained during closed season for taking deer when dogs are constantly attached to leash or rope in hands of trainer; carrying or use of firearms while training deer dogs is prohibited. Retrievers used in dove hunting during the closed season for quail must be kept on leash except when actually retrieving doves. Organized field trials for dogs may be run at any time after obtaining written permission from the Director of the Commission.

DIVIDING CARCASSES—Deer and turkey may be divided in camp or forest but in the event of such division each portion shall be identified by the number of the license of the person killing it and be readily traceable to the portion of the animal bearing the sex identification provided that it is not necessary to affix the license number as required above to portions cut from the carcass immediately prior to being consumed in camp.

GUNS—A gun is defined as any device mechanically propelling a projectile; shotgun, rifle, pistol, revolver, air gun, gas gun, blowgun, bow and arrow, or devices.

DO NOT USE—It is prohibited to use any of the following methods or weapons while hunting: Full-jacketed bullets or .22-calibre rimfire cartridges for taking deer or bear. Fully automatic firearms. Rifles or pistols for taking migratory birds. Cross bow. Taking game over bait. Hunting turkey with dog. Possession of gun and light at night in woods or on waters. Killing swimming deer. Artificial light, fire. Net, trap, snare. Poison. Saltlick. Setguns. Live decoys. Airplane, automobile, power boat, sail boat, or craft under sail, or craft towed by any aforementioned devices. Do not use any of the above while hunting in Florida.

Migratory Game Bird

Marsh Hens

(Rails and Gallinules)

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: September 5 to November 13.

Daily Limit 15; Possession Limit 30.

Woodcock

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 14 to January 2.

Daily Limit 5; Possession Limit 10.

Snipe

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 14 to January 2.

Daily Limit 8; Possession Limit 16.

LICENSES

(Issued from office of County Judge)

Exempt—Residents 65 years of age and over; all children under 15.

Costs include County Judges' fees.

Service men, stationed in Florida, are considered residents of Florida insofar as licenses to hunt and fish are concerned.

GAME

Series H — For hunting on licensed private hunting preserves only	\$ 5.50
Series I — Resident County, Game	2.00
Series J — Resident, other than Home County	4.50
Series K — Resident, State	7.50
Series L — Non-Resident, State	26.50
Series M — Non-Resident, 10-day Continuous	11.50
Series M-1 — Non-Resident County, Owners of and paying taxes on 3,000 acres of land	11.50
Series Y — Guide, required for guiding hunting parties. Issued from office of Commission, Tallahassee	10.00
Alien Hunting — Issued from Office of Commission, Tallahassee	50.00

TRAPPING

Series N — Resident, County	\$ 3.25
Series O — Non-Resident, County	25.50
Series P — Resident, State	25.50
Series Q — Resident, other than Home County	10.50
Series R — Non-Resident, State	100.50

Season Regulations

Regulations 1964-1965

Waterfowl



Ducks, Geese, Coot

Season: From November 25, 1964 through January 3, 1965.

Shooting Hours: From sunrise to sunset, daily.

Bag Limits	Daily Limit	Possession Limit
Ducks	4 (see notes below)	8
Geese	3	6
Coot	10	20

The daily bag limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each.

The possession limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each.

The limits on American, red-breasted, and hooded mergansers, in the aggregate of these species, or 5 daily and 10 in possession, of which not more than 1 daily and 2 in possession may be hooded mergansers.

South of State Road 50, duck hunters will be allowed to have 4 Florida ducks in their total bag of 4. Last year the Florida duck was classified along with the mallard and black duck and hunters were restricted to 2 per day.

LEON COUNTY will be closed to duck, goose and coot hunting EXCEPT on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, opening day and holidays, and Nov. 27.

Mourning Dove

Three Phase Season, shooting hours from 12-noon to sunset.

First Season: October 3 through November 8.

Except Alligator Point, Franklin County, Third District, closed.

Sumter County, north of State Road 48, Fifth District, closed.

Brevard, Flagler, Volusia & St. Johns Counties, Fifth District, closed.

Putnam County, east of St. Johns River, Fifth District, closed.

Second Season: November 14 through November 29, statewide.

Third Season: December 19 through January 4, statewide.

Bag Limits: Daily Limit 12; Possession Limit 24.

BAITING OR LURING—Game may not be taken under any circumstances by the aid of salt, or shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains, or other feed or means of feeding similarly used to lure, attract, or entice such game to, on, over the area where hunters are attempting to take them. As used herein, the terms "shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains," or "other feed or means of feeding similarly used," shall not be construed as including grain properly shocked in the field where grown, standing crops (including aquatics), flooded standing crops, flooded harvested crop lands, or grains found scattered solely as a result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting.

TRANSPORTATION—Game may be transported only as personal baggage and only in numbers consistent with possession limits as herein provided. Common carriers or employees, while engaged in such business, shall not transport as owner or for another, any game or parts thereof, or birds' nest or eggs, nor receive or possess for shipment unless owner of package is in possession of valid permit from Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

DAMAGE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY—Upon request to the Director, permits may be issued for the killing, taking or removal of certain individuals of specific types of wildlife which are proven to be damaging personal property. The Director reserves the right to have such animals trapped and removed to wilderness areas. Hides or skins of such animals may be claimed by the Commission for sale to highest bidder.

DO NOT DISCHARGE FIREARMS—State law provides that discharge of firearms in any public place, or on or over any paved public road, highway, street or occupied premises is prohibited.

DO NOT HUNT—There is NO OPEN SEASON on the following fully protected species or individuals: Panther, cub bear, Key deer, alligators, crocodiles, spotted or Axis deer, Ross goose, snow goose, brant, swan, eagles, hawks, owls, non-game birds, Everglades mink, weasel. Do not molest or hunt any of the foregoing at any time. Killing of doe or fawn deer, or deer with antlers less than five inches in length is prohibited at all times except as permitted on specific Wildlife Management Areas.

ALL ALLIGATORS and crocodiles and their nests, eggs, and young, are fully protected at all times in all parts of the state. Do not hunt, take or molest at any time.

NO PERSON MAY TAKE or possess any alligator, crocodile or black caiman, or their skins or hides or nests or eggs except under permit from the Director of the Commission.

SOUTH AMERICAN CAIMAN of any size, other than the Black Caiman, may be imported and sold when not advertised or represented as alligators. Wherever Caiman are advertised as "Baby Alligators" the words "South American Caiman" must be shown immediately beneath the words, and in letters not less than half the size of the words or letters, used in writing "Baby Alligator." No alligator or American crocodile may be sold. Dealers are subject to inspection and must possess invoices or documentary evidence that such caiman were imported.

Game Biologist L. K. Jeter tunes in on whereabouts of a "hi-fied" white-tail.



Photo By Gene Smith

The study of
deer habits made
easy by radio signals

Sound-Tracking

DID YOU THINK you'd heard it all? Then listen to this. Deer are wired for sound now on northwest Florida's Eglin Air Force Base. It's true and, according to L. K. Jeter, game biologist with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, they're putting out signals which, beep-for-beep, represent the greatest step forward in wildlife research in years.

Spacious Eglin Field, with its heavy population of whitetail deer, seems to lend itself perfectly to this kind of study. Not only are test animals plentiful but valuable technical assistance from cooperating base electronics personnel has been graciously extended.

It all started about two years ago when research project W-41-R was approved for Florida under the Pittman-Robertson program of federal aid in game management. Biologist Jeter has spent much of the

ensuing time gathering all available information on the brand new field of study called wildlife telemetry—the study of nature's creatures, their movement patterns, feeding periods, resting habits, ranging distances and cover preferences, through the use of miniaturized radio transmitters attached to test animals.

Next, application was made to the Federal Communications Commission for transmitting frequencies, four of which were subsequently assigned. Eglin's "hi-fied" whitetails transmit on 26.70, 26.75, 26.80, and 26.85 megacycles. By tuning in on different frequencies Jeter and his associate, Larry Marchinton, can instantly tell which deer is being monitored.

"It is a tremendous advantage from the game biologist's point of view that he is able to locate a specific animal in a matter of minutes. Using tagged

or banded animals takes weeks of watching and waiting to achieve the same results," says Marchinton.

In further explaining the advantages of radio tracking in wildlife study Jeter says, "The more we know about deer the better we are able to manage our herds and the more valuable this renewable natural resource becomes. The Eglin deer herd is under study in order that we might better be able to estimate the population and formulate necessary management plans."

The biologists explain that present population estimation is done primarily by the track count method. With more accurate knowledge of the daily range of deer these track counts can be verified and further refined, thereby making it possible to estimate the size of a herd more precisely and to manage it more wisely.

Telemetry research is already paying off in knowledge about the home range of Eglin deer. None of those monitored so far have ranged over a distance of more than a mile. Significant also is the fact that these deer range over an area that is rather elliptical, or oblong, in shape.

How do you install a radio on a deer? It's a fair question. Jeter and Marchinton explain that capturing test animals is done with the use of another relatively new game management device, the dart gun, which delivers a temporary anesthetic to a deer. The captures are made at night by locating deer with the use of a light. Close range shots are the most likely to be successful. The syringe is loaded with a sufficient amount of anesthetic—usually about 240 milligrams, and fired at the deer. A

hit brings the deer quietly and humanely under control within three to five minutes and it can then be outfitted with the transmitter.

A stout leather dog harness is placed on the deer and the transmitter is attached to the harness. The antenna is arranged in the harness and the deer is kept under visual observation until it recovers and makes off to resume its normal activities.

Each unit weighs about 1.8 pounds, including the transmitter, batteries, harness, and antenna. The mercury batteries now being used power a good signal for about six months but ways are now being worked out to extend this to almost a year. The oscillating signal is turned into audible sound by portable, highly sensitive direction finding receivers.

"Transmitting range is about one mile," according to Jeter. "This," says he, "is sufficient for present studies but further refinements of the equipment will eventually extend both battery life and signal range so that even migratory species of wildlife can be studied electronically."

"One thing in our favor," says Marchinton, "is that we know that the 'beeps' come at the rate of about 120 per minute when the batteries are fresh. As their power drains the signal slows down and we get progressively less 'beeps' per minute. We know then that it is time to track down the test animal if we wish to recover the transmitter before all power is lost."

To learn the most from a given study animal Jeter and Marchinton conduct twenty-four hour checks on its movement. They use designated points from

(Continued on next page)

White-Tails

By GENE SMITH

Deer with battery-powered radio transmitter attached is free to roam wherever it pleases. Use of telemetry will aid in the study of the deer's feeding periods, movement and ranging patterns, resting habits, and cover preferences.



Photo By Wallace Hughes



How do you install a radio on a deer? First the deer is captured and subdued by the use of a mild anesthetic administered by a dart gun. While quiet and under control, the animal is outfitted for sound, using a stout leather dog harness with radio transmitter attached. The deer is then kept under visual observation until it recovers and goes off to resume its normal activities.

(Continued from preceding page)

which they take hourly "fixes" on the source of the transmitter signal. By applying the triangulation principle they are able to determine the animal's location and whether or not it has moved appreciably since the last check.

"The ease with which we can plot the movement of a given animal at any given time without disrupting its normal activity is truly a remarkable aid to the study of our Florida deer," says Jeter.

Telemetry is intended to report on life in the wild. It can also confirm death.

One buck which had been "wired for sound" was accidentally killed by a motorist on one of Eglin's backroads. His set was still transmitting but the signal indicated that he was lingering much too long to be a normal, healthy buck. Jeter, suspecting the worst, located the carcass easily. The unit was recovered for later use.

"Had this deer been marked for study by tagging only, it is likely that his fate would never have been learned," says Jeter.

Another buck which at first appeared to have met with tragedy had merely taken a sudden disliking for his newly-acquired scientific gadget and had succeeded in shucking off the harness, leaving his transmitter "beeping" away in the woods. The lads are still trying to figure out how he did it.

As far as we know Florida's game management telemetry studies are the first to be conducted by a state conservation agency in the Southeast. Work in Minnesota and Canada has been done with hand-wired grizzly bears, wolves, porcupines, grouse, wild turkeys and even salmon and northern pike.

According to published accounts a treasure of knowledge has been garnered about the life histories of the creatures so far studied. Some of the information has only verified present knowledge but other studies have revealed entirely new sets of facts.

It is already apparent that the same pattern will hold true regarding Florida's electronic deer studies.

Even the significance of these first successes in wildlife telemetry will undoubtedly pale as time goes by and the equipment available to game management biologists becomes even more sophisticated. Not only will they be able to tell when an animal changes its location and be able to find him at will. They will be able to receive changes in heartbeat, breathing, chemical balance and temperature. Sensors are on the way which are capable of detecting such information.

So research is truly the key to tomorrow—not only in such fields as manufacturing, medicine and space travel. It has assumed a vital role in the proper management and regulation of Florida's wonderful world of wildlife. ●

Motor boat law hearings scheduled
by the Florida Boating Council

New Type Trailer

By ELGIN WHITE



WHEN OUTBOARDING really started to become a part of the American recreation scene . . . right after World War II, it came about because of several things, not in the least of which was the vast improvement shown in outboard motors.

Boats then began to catch up with the improved motors. Better craft, smaller, more maneuverable, and with a price tag within Pop's reach started coming on the market.

Then came the next natural follow-up . . . good trailers to haul those new boats and motors. Then the big push came in the way of financing, when banks started offering boatmen deals whereby they could finance the family floater as easily as the family bus.

Now comes a new invention . . . and I think one that will revolutionize boating even further. This new product is the brain-child of native Floridians, living in Tallahassee, who have developed something all boatmen will want to look into.

It is a built-in boat trailer that is operated hydraulically with battery current and adaptable to all types of pleasure craft.

The revolutionary unit, which speedily raises and lowers a pair of pneumatic-tired wheels attached to the outside of the boat hull, is being produced by Hydro-Phibian, Inc. of Tallahassee.

In announcing the new mechanism, Hydro-Phibian's president, W. E. Childers, said it was designed to simplify boat cartage and handling, to eliminate the need for trailer parking space, to prevent possible deep wading, and to permit launchings without established ramps.

Supplementing the attached wheels is a removable steel hitch bar which is quickly attached to two clamps affixed to the boat prow, and the automobile hitch knob, and held securely by a wing-nut and a safety pin. When not in use the hitch bar may be stored in the boat or car trunk.

Weighing less than 100 pounds, the unit will be sold primarily to boat manufacturers for factory

installation, but is also available to present boat owners who wish to arrange their own installation.

Cost of the mechanism is expected to compete with the price of the carrier type trailer using cable and winch.

"The hydraulic mechanism is mounted atop suspension springs on the boat floor near the stern," Childers explained. "Torsion bars, which act as shock absorbers when the boat is trailed on the highway, extend outward and through both sides of the hull, and are connected by extension arms to the hubs of heavy-duty rubber-tired wheels.

"When the wheels are lowered by push-button on the boat dash they form the trailer, and when lifted they rest permanently alongside the outside rails completely out of water. The hydraulic unit is powered by the regular boat battery, and in case of battery failure the unit is operated manually.

"The upright tires act as bumpers when docking and offer buoyancy in case a boat capsizes. Safety locks hold each of the torsion bars (axles) into positive position while trailing or cruising."

We are informed the trailer unit can be installed on any size pleasure craft, although at present the company is designing the units for boats from 12-18 ft. in length.

So there you have it. This looks like a whing-ding of a new product. It makes it simple for a single person to take a craft in and out
(Continued on next page)



New Product—Hydro-Phibian built-in boat trailer, operated hydraulically, and adaptable to all types of pleasure craft.

(Continued from preceding page)
of the water, and the boat will not need a launching ramp to get into the water.

Plenty of boatmen are always saying, "If I had my say about so and so boat law, I'd. . . ."

You can have it.

Harold Parr of the Florida Boating Council informs the writer that the Council is conducting a series of public hearings throughout the state on the Motor Boat Law, and if you're interested in future hearings, they'll be held in Orlando and Pensacola in November. Exact dates will be announced through local papers.

Parr mentioned that these hearings are being held for the sole purpose of getting the views of boaters on any improvements necessary, not only in conducting law enforcement on the water, but in the procedures of the law and the law itself.

This is a fine thing. The law does need some clarification. For example, some provisions in the present statute appear to be contradictory . . . such as the new safety law. The old law wasn't repealed, and there are three or four places in the statutes where you have the old law as well as the new law.

Also, it should be spelled out for everyone to understand that motor boat registration in Florida applies **ONLY** to boats with motors in excess of 10 h.p.

Too, there have been many complaints about the half-year fee. There has been no position taken on this by the Boating Council. It is a source of antagonism, so make yourself heard. The Council wants to hear complaints and suggestions from the people that count—the boatmen.

Well, you can be heard. Attend these open meetings being held by the Florida Boating Council, and these discrepancies and irregularities can be overcome.

Sometimes November limits

For camping versatility it's hard to beat this unusual combination of boat and tent. This is a 20-foot-long shallow draft "flat top" boat.



cruising and boating activities in the northern reaches of our Sunshine State, but there is an activity around Sanibel Island near Fort Myers that attracts native boatmen and visitors alike . . . shelling.

Considered to be the world's finest beach for shelling, Sanibel beaches come up with hundreds of varieties of shells and sea mollusks that are a collector's dream. Easily accessible by boat, Sanibel is prime fun-time in November.

The Merc folks have sent out some timely tips about fuel-mixing:

To obtain a fuel mixture that your motor can "digest" easily, you should use the gasoline and oil recommended by the manufacturer; you must measure these ingredients precisely and mix them thoroughly.

Whenever it's available, marine white, automotive white or light aircraft gasoline is preferred to regular automotive gas. It should be mixed with special 2-cycle engine oil prescribed by the manufacturer. Don't under any circumstances, use multi-viscosity (like 10 W-30) or detergent oils of any kind. These contain metal-

lic detergents and additives that are harmful to two-cycle engines because they resist mixing with gasoline, produce excessive combustion chamber deposits, foul spark plugs, cause piston rings to stick, scuff pistons and score cylinder walls.

Mixing of the oil and gas should be accomplished in the following manner: first, measure accurately the specified amounts of oil and gasoline; next, pour a small amount of gasoline into the remote tank and add a small amount of oil (about the same amount as gas); then mix thoroughly by shaking or stirring vigorously; finally, add the balance of gas and mix again.

Two-cycle engine oil, if mixed properly with the gasoline, will not separate, because the oil is heavier than the gasoline, it settles to the bottom of the tank and won't mix without assistance. That's why it is necessary to follow the procedure described above. Once the oil has been dispersed in the initial one-to-one ratio, it will mix readily with the balance of the gasoline as it's poured into the tank.

Oil that isn't mixed thoroughly remains at the bottom of the re-

mote fuel tank. Because the fuel pickup is also at the bottom, an excessive quantity of oil is fed into the cylinders to cause exhaust smoke, excessive carbon accumulation and spark plug fouling.

Once the engine uses up the excess oil from the bottom of the tank, it gets a diet of gas with insufficient oil. This is worse than too much oil because of resulting engine damage caused by lack of normal lubrication for pistons and bearings.

Follow these recommendations and your motor won't develop indigestion.

HAVE YOU CRUISED the Suwannee River yet? Lots of folks ask me about that trip, since I have made it three or four times for boating articles, and unless there are some copies of the mags around in which these stories appear, it is sorta hard to explain the journey to 'em.

Take heart you Suwannee Devotees . . . the Suwannee River Authority has produced a beautiful brochure about the entire cruising area, including a charted map in color showing you every stop, campsite, springs location, state park, ferry landings, boat ramps, picnic areas and what have you. It is really a splendid brochure about the entire Suwannee River area, and if you haven't made this run, you haven't enjoyed one of the most thrilling boating experiences in Florida. Get a brochure. Write the Suwannee River Authority, Box AA, Cross City, Florida.

Man, these big, flat-bottomed, wide-beamed shallow draft boats are getting to be the rage. They're so useful for family outings because you can fish from 'em, laze on 'em, sleep on 'em, and even set up a tent on one end and camp on 'em! With the modern-day cookery items as safe as your kitchen, these big, fast moving flat tops are ideal family fun craft, and worth looking into. They're getting mighty popular! ●

ONLY THE DEDICATED

(Continued from page 5)

prehend the entire ecological horizon, but a rundown in the Directory lists some strange bedfellows. There are associations for the betterment of gardens as well as botanical gardens and arboretums, for campers, mountain climbers, numerous youth groups, conservation education in several colors and forms, archery, research of various kinds, prairie chickens, waterfowl, the sciences, a hawk sanctuary, limnology, bird banders, friends of nature, parks, water safety, outdoor writers, soil and water, forest recreation, a rifle association, game breeders, boating clubs, wetlands, wilderness, a shore and beach association, conservation engineers, watershed councils, bighorn sheep, desert protection, forest farmers and trout farmers, an oyster institute and a fishing institute, commercial fishing, whooping cranes, jungle cocks and pulp cutters. There are still many more, but that is a fair sample of the varied interests which claim equity in the natural resources.

These many categories overlap and then overlap again, be they for economics, esthetics or recreation. The private groups exert influence on the public agencies and the latter influence public thinking, especially when they have money to spend. It is comparable to a huge circus with some 300 sideshows with their respective barkers and pitchmen each selling a special brand of conservation elixir. Individuals and groups choose what may suit their fancy or interest, and too few ever get into the "Big Top" where the main show is going on.

Possibly public agencies feel compelled to compete numerically with private organizations, for they continue to expand in numbers, manpower and money, but too often with only a fragment of resource responsibility.

Some states are duplicating the Federal government with coordinating bureaus directly attached to the governor's office; and so conservation ideologies are easily whip-sawed back and forth with each new administration. This is true in both federal and state government.

All of these public and private so-called conservation agencies, or at least those with an interest in conservation, plus hundreds more at the community level, represent a great many people who have missed the most important factor—the ecological conscience. This is self-evident, or they all would be working for a common cause, all understand that the responsibility rests upon them as individuals and not on agencies or organizations. So long as conservation continues to be an organizational matter it will never accomplish the necessary ends.

Acrimony, emotion and oratory are poor substitutes for a shovel in stopping gully erosion; but what recreationist would stoop to such a menial task? How many recreationists would forego water skiing to help build a septic tank? How many fishermen would lay aside their flyrods to improve a trout stream? How many duck hunters spend their off hours creating marsh land? How many hunters would dedicate part of their leisure to help improve the 165,000,000 acres of farm woodlots in the United States.

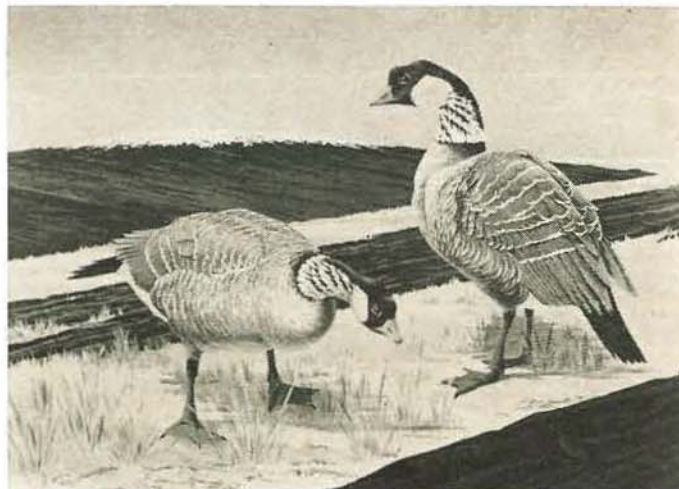
Until outdoor users are willing to enlist in unselfish campaigns of putting their personal sweat and time into sustaining resources, they cannot rightfully call themselves conservationists. Only out of such effort comes intelligent leadership, and even leadership should be carefully screened. Simply paying a fee to use resources or to capture fish and game does not entitle them to this distinction. With such a standard, true conservationists are few and far between. ●

WATERFOWL HUNTERS

Make certain you have a 1964-65 Federal migratory waterfowl hunting stamp before hunting waterfowl. Available from your local post office at a cost of \$3.00, the stamp is required of all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older.

Your name must be signed in ink across the face of the stamp before you hunt.

The Hawaiian Nene Goose, shown at right, is featured on the 1964-65 stamp, from a drawing by Stanley Stearns.



DOGS - HUNTING

(Continued from page 11)

eight weeks. In dysplasia of lesser degrees, radiographic evidence may not be seen until five or six months and, in rare instances, may not be detected until 10-12 months.

"Pups raised in cages were seldom affected. When this work was started, a litter of six Foxhounds, one year old, was made available. The parents of these pups had produced pups with hip dysplasia in two previous litters but the pups of this litter had been confined to individual cages since weaning. When radiographed, they showed no sign of dysplasia. (It is not suggested that this system of rearing provides any answer to the problem or that it is recommended. In fact, it could be a means of increasing the potential incidence of the defect in a breed.)

"From the facts gathered, Dr. Riser concludes that dysplasia is a problem in biomechanics. The hips, like the shoulders, are multiaxial joints, which means that muscle, in addition to ligaments, is necessary if the bones are to be held in place. The failure of the musculature, for any reason, triggers a series of events that lead to dysplasia providing time and conditions are right.

"Remodeling changes that constitute the dysplasia occur some-

time between birth and probably four-and-a-half months when the growth plates are beginning to close and growth is fairly well completed. This early period is the critical time when the pressure of excessive weight injures the soft supporting tissue and triggers the events of remodelling that brings about the dysplasia. Too little muscle is present to give the necessary support to maintain congruity between the femoral head and the acetabulum. It is the heavy, fast growing pup which exceeds the law of biomechanical balance that becomes dysplastic.

"In our study of the habits of pups, it was discovered that the breeds most often dysplastic are aggressive in their behavior pattern of nursing and consequently gain and grow the fastest, often tripling their weight in the first ten days of life. Those that are less aggressive have a lower incidence.

"The current advice for eliminating hip dysplasia is to radiograph the pelvises of all breeding animals and mate only those with normal hips. This is sound, states Dr. Riser, but in addition, it would seem that the desired results would come more rapidly if breeding animals were also selected with respect to greater pelvic muscle mass, and there was slower growth of the pup between birth and five months." ●

MUZZLE FLASHES

(Continued from page 9)

shock and sudden death, rather than risk a fluke kill by a single pellet, whatever its size.

Tests also quell the rumor that use of short shells in long chambers will surely result in blown patterns. Conducted patterning tests have shown that in many instances the shorter shells actually give *higher* pattern efficiency than use of shells that completely fill chamber length. Therefore, don't hesitate to temporarily use 2¾" shells in 3-inch chambers if that size is the only shell length to be had.

In my opinion, the hard rubber or Bakelite butt plate now seen on so many shotguns isn't worth much as an aid to good, fast gun handling. Besides putting a selective choke attachment on the muzzle of a single barrel gun, I am strongly in favor of replacing a shotgun's factory-installed hard rubber butt plate with a deluxe grade Pachmayr "White Line" neoprene rubber recoil pad.

When making installation of the pad, care must be taken to keep correct length of pull (measurement from back center edge of installed butt plate to curve of trigger) and to maintain correct butt plate pitch. Any gunsmith worth his salt can do the fitting, and neatly. . . .

Good gunning! ●

FISHING

(Continued from page 7)

One of the most frequent comments that comes through my mail is the complaint about too liberal a bag limit on panfish.

Perhaps the worst thing about a limit of 35 fish is that it looks like so doggoned many in one batch.

For the most part, thinning of Florida panfish is good conservation. That way, the ones that are left get bigger.

Since we've always been taught

that it's good to put back the little ones, a limit catch of small panfish—or bass either for that matter, is distasteful.

A more modern way of thinking about it is that it takes only a short time to grow a small fish but a big one represents a much greater investment in food and time. In some places the law says it is the big fish that must be returned.

Don't jump on me for so much repetition of this subject. When people quit asking me about it, I'll quit boring you. ●

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 19)

ing plants. If necessary, restocking is done with native wild game and feeders put out.

Where wildlife plots of wheat, oats, rye, etc., are grown, these plots must be fenced to protect them from cattle if they are present.

For general recreational use, wells are drilled, roads constructed, bridges built, signs put up (the commission has their own routing machines), campsites prepared, equipment sheds erected, boat trails cut (Everglades), game checking stations established—the list goes on and on. Most of this work is carried out by the commission personnel and equipment.

This development is done as the "service" over and above the two-cents per acre.

Proof of the popularity of the public hunt areas lies in the 41,893 permits (\$188,518.50 worth) sold during the 1963-1964 hunting season. Permits cost from \$3.00 to \$5.00, depending upon the area in which you hunt, and must be purchased in addition to your regular hunting license.

While not the most productive, but by far the most popular is the Ocala Wildlife Management Area.

One official suggests that of all the permits sold, a substantial percent are bought with the intention of hunting in Ocala. As contrasted to the specialized equipment needed for hunting in the Everglades, at Ocala you need take only a few steps from your car to be in business. Fishing, boating, camping, and swimming are also big attractions of this 203,680 acre expanse.

Without regard to acreage, habitat, and pressure, a few figures from last year's kill would indicate that Eglin Field is the hottest for deer with 2,100 killed; for turkey, Fisheating Creek, 219 killed; Cecil M. Webb, 4,880 quail and 6,003 doves; and hogs, 250 at Gulf Hammock.

There's no doubt the public hunt area system works and that it is a necessity. These lands provide not only a place to hunt but also something to hunt. They allow a harvest to the limit, and they distribute the harvest.

The happy part of it, as one leading commission member mentions, is the complete spirit of cooperation between the landowner and the game commission. And this, they say, rubs off on the hunters who have the same cooperation and respect when they use the areas.

And there seem to be few complaints about *this* type of federal "interference." ●

CONSERVATION SCENE

(Continued from page 4)

teach, educational aids, facilities, and features, and administration and programming. Photographs and sketches supplement the text.

"Much of today's effort in so-called outdoor education is interesting and enjoyable," Dr. Shomon writes. "Yet, a great deal of it is neither real outdoor education nor true conservation education."

"There exists, therefore, an apparent need for some guidelines to sound outdoor conservation education programming. Such needs are especially apparent at nature centers, school and college laboratories, camps, outdoor classrooms in parks, forests, and refuges. The purpose of this bulletin is to put into proper perspective some concepts in outdoor conservation education and to bring together in one brief volume some guidelines for leaders—directors, teachers, and naturalists, as well as administrators of outdoor facilities—on how they can do a better job teaching using the outdoor environment as a classroom."

Individual copies of "Manual of Outdoor Conservation Education" sell at \$2 each. Discount rates on quantity orders also are available from the National Audubon Society, Nature Centers Division, 1138 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York.

College Scholarships

FOR THE 15th consecutive year, the National Wildlife Federation will provide scholarships and fellowships to deserving college and university students majoring in various fields of natural resource management.

Judge Louis D. McGregor, Flint, Mich., President of the Federation, has announced that deans of accredited American colleges and universities will soon receive official notices and application forms to be used by graduate and undergraduate students. The Fed-

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)
eration will provide a limited number of undergraduate scholarships of up to \$500 and graduate fellowships of up to \$1,000 for students majoring in such fields as wildlife management, forestry, fisheries management and conservation education.

Applications may be submitted by any student who has completed at least one year of study by March 1965. All scholarships and fellowships will be granted for the 1965-66 academic year. Award winning students will be selected by the Federation's scholarship committee during the organization's annual convention in Washington, D. C. next March.

During the current 1964-65 academic year, nine graduate and five undergraduate students are receiving financial aid from the National Wildlife Federation. They were selected from more than 200 applicants last March and include four students working on master's degrees, five studying for doctorates and five undergraduate students.

Additional information and application forms are available on request from the Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Completed applications must be returned to the Federation postmarked no later than midnight, December 1, 1964.

Wildlife Research Report

DRUGS ORIGINALLY developed for use on humans and domestic animals are being adapted for use on wildlife. The use of tranquilizing and anesthetizing drugs on wild birds and animals is one important research project of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and may provide information for the future of wildlife management in Florida.

Lovett Williams, research biolo-

gist in charge of the project, said that if proven successful the drugs will be used for three basic purposes. "They will provide an inexpensive and fairly easy method of capturing deer, turkey, and other wild animals for removal from densely populated areas to other locations for restocking; they will be useful in conditioning wild animals to life in captivity for purposes of propagation, prolonged study, and educational exhibits; and they will make it possible to handle wild animals with ease in the field so they can be studied for disease, reproduction, and other biological purposes without danger or injury to the animals or personnel."

Some of the drugs are being tested on wildlife in other states, with the drugs being administered mostly by injection. The Florida wildlife research centers around oral administration on bait, which

may be more practical, less expensive, and possibly more effective. By mixing a drug with bait, several animals can be treated or captured at the same time.

Williams stated, "The objectives at this time are to determine specific dosage levels for each intended purpose and for each species of animal; to learn the most effective method of baiting; and to learn the effects that various drugs have on different animals. For instance, a certain narcotic that has been used to tame deer or bear, makes a wildcat extremely vicious."

The drug research findings may be put to practical use in the Commission's deer and turkey stocking program during the winter of 1964-65. If proven successful the drugs can greatly increase the number of deer and turkey that can be captured and transported to new areas.

CAMPING FISHERMAN

(Continued from page 15)

Several years ago, I wrote in Florida Wildlife about using such an outfit. We fished at the head of Lostman's River in the Everglades at a time when bass were plentiful there.

We really lived with them and banging bass strikes within inches of the boat kept us awake much of the night. Since that is mangrove country with no land suitable for camping, we'd hang extra equipment in trees overnight to make more room for moving around the tent.

Considerable safety precaution must be taken in cooking aboard such a boat as the stove set-up must be makeshift. Use of a carhop's tray can put a small alcohol stove completely outside the hull. Living aboard such a small "yacht" is fine for a night or two but you'll feel like a Chinese bumboat if you do it for long.

The houseboat or small cruiser can't properly be called a camper but that's a top-notch method of following the fish. You can tow a skiff behind and be in high cotton if you're willing to confine your operations to a single lake or river system. Or, with a somewhat greater cash outlay you can buy one of the true amphibian trailer-houseboats and move it from area to area with ease.

I've spent a lot of pleasant hours on houseboats. I've watched Ben Pollack of DeLand anchor his sleek job beside a bass schooling ground while my 14-footer bounced in the hot sun a few yards away. When the bass didn't strike, Ben and his friends could go below for a nap or a cold drink.

As I pulled up my anchor and headed for the dock, they'd be preparing for the evening fishing and they'd spend the night right there.

Show-offs! ●



FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

Only fishing citation applications received within 90 days from date of catch will be honored.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE Date _____
Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data listed below:

Name (please print) _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Species _____ Weight _____ Length _____

Type of Tackle _____

Bait or Lure Used _____

Where Caught _____ in _____ County

Date Caught _____ Catch Witnessed By _____

Registered, Weighed By _____ At _____

(Signature of Applicant)

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIES

LARGEMOUTH BASS

.....8 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

.....4 pounds or larger

BLUEGILL (BREAM)

.....1 1/2 pounds or larger

SHELLCRACKER

.....2 pounds or larger

BLACK CRAPPIE

.....2 pounds or larger

RED BREAST

.....1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fishing tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK



CAMPING—along with hunting or fishing—is a popular Florida activity during the mild-climate autumn months.*

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